

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE SUMMARY PROSPECTUS, PROSPECTUS
AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THE LISTED FUNDS**

DWS CROCI® Equity Dividend Fund
DWS Emerging Markets Fixed Income Fund
DWS Global Macro Fund

At a meeting held on November 30 - December 1, 2023, and upon the recommendation of DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc., the funds' investment advisor ("Advisor"), the Boards of Trustees or Directors of each of the above-listed funds (each, the "Fund" and, together, the "Funds") approved the liquidation and termination of certain share classes (the "Liquidating Share Classes") of the Funds, as set forth in the chart below. Each Liquidating Share Class will be liquidated on or about March 25, 2024 (the "Liquidation Date"). Effective on the Liquidation Date, all references to the Liquidating Share Classes in each respective Summary Prospectus, Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information are hereby deleted. The operational costs of the liquidation, including the mailing of notification to shareholders, will be borne by the Advisor.

Fund	Class C	Class R	Class R6
DWS CROCI® Equity Dividend Fund	-	X	X
DWS Emerging Markets Fixed Income Fund	X	-	-
DWS Global Macro Fund	-	X	-

In advance of the liquidation, the Liquidating Share Classes were closed to new investors effective at the close of business on December 15, 2023. After that date, existing shareholders of the Liquidating Share Classes may continue to purchase shares of the Liquidating Share Classes and retirement plans that currently offer an affected Fund as an investment option may continue to offer the Liquidating Share Classes to their participants until the Liquidation Date.

Prior to the Liquidation Date, shareholders of a Liquidating Share Class may redeem their shares at any time as described in the applicable Fund's prospectus (a contingent deferred sales charge ("CDSC") will generally apply to redemptions of Class C shares held for one year or less). Certain shareholders of a Liquidating Share Class may also be eligible to exchange their shares for shares of the same class of another DWS fund (please see a Fund's prospectus for details). Shareholders who continue to hold shares of a Liquidating Share Class on the Liquidation Date will receive the net asset value per share for all shares they own on the Liquidation Date without the deduction of any applicable CDSC.

The redemption of shares, on or before the Liquidation Date, generally will be a taxable event for shareholders holding shares of a Liquidating Share Class in a taxable account, meaning that if the amount you receive upon redemption of the Liquidating Share Class is greater than your tax basis in the Liquidating Share Class shares, you will realize a capital gain (or, if the amount you receive is less than your tax basis, a capital loss). Please consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences.

For shareholders that hold Liquidating Share Class shares in a tax-advantaged account (e.g., an individual retirement account, 403(b), 401(k) or other defined contribution or defined benefit plan), the redemption or exchange of shares generally will not result in a taxable event, but it is important that you consult your plan provider and/or your personal tax advisor if you have any questions.

Shareholders that hold Liquidating Share Class shares through a financial intermediary should contact their financial intermediary if they have questions.

Please Retain This Supplement for Future Reference.



Summary Prospectus | March 1, 2024

DWS Global Macro Fund

Class/Ticker **A** DBISX **C** DBICX **R** DBITX **R6** DBIWX **INST** MGINX **S** DBIVX

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus, reports to shareholders, Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and other information about the fund online at dws.com/mutualpros. You can also get this information at no cost by e-mailing a request to service@dws.com, calling (800) 728-3337 or asking your financial representative. The Prospectus and SAI, both dated March 1, 2024, as may be revised or supplemented from time to time, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The fund seeks to achieve total return.

FEES AND EXPENSES

These are the fees and expenses you may pay when you buy, hold and sell shares. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the tables and examples below.** You may qualify for sales charge discounts in Class A shares if you and your immediate family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in DWS funds. More information about these and other discounts and waivers is available from your financial representative and in Choosing a Share Class in the prospectus (p. 71), Sales Charge Waivers and Discounts Available Through Intermediaries in the prospectus (Appendix B, p. 129) and Purchase and Redemption of Shares in the fund's SAI (p. II-15).

SHAREHOLDER FEES (paid directly from your investment)

	A	C	R	R6	INST	S
Maximum sales charge (load) imposed on purchases, as % of offering price	5.75	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load), as % of redemption proceeds ¹	None	1.00	None	None	None	None
Account Maintenance Fee (annually, for fund account balances below \$10,000 and subject to certain exceptions)	\$20	\$20	None	None	None	\$20

ANNUAL FUND OPERATING EXPENSES

(expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)

	A	C	R	R6	INST	S
Management fee	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Distribution/service (12b-1) fees	0.24	1.00	0.50	None	None	None
Other expenses	0.44	0.47	0.64	0.38	0.33	0.45
Acquired funds fees and expenses	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.30	2.09	1.76	1.00	0.95	1.07
Fee waiver/expense reimbursement	0.00	0.03	0.20	0.03	0.00	0.01
Total annual fund operating expenses after fee waiver/expense reimbursement	1.30	2.06	1.56	0.97	0.95	1.06

¹ Investments of \$1,000,000 or more may be eligible to buy Class A shares without a sales charge (load), but may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% if redeemed within 12 months of the original purchase date and 0.50% if redeemed within the following six months.

The Advisor has contractually agreed through February 28, 2025 to waive its fees and/or reimburse fund expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the fund's total annual operating expenses (excluding certain expenses such as extraordinary expenses, taxes, brokerage, interest expense and acquired fund fees and expenses) at ratios no higher than 2.04%, 1.54%, 0.95% and 1.04% for Class C, Class R, Class R6 and Class S, respectively. The agreement may only be terminated with the consent of the fund's Board.

EXAMPLE

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the fund's operating expenses (including one year of capped expenses in each period for

Class C, Class R, Class R6 and Class S) remain the same. Class C shares generally convert automatically to Class A shares after 8 years. The information presented in the Example for Class C reflects the conversion of Class C shares to Class A shares after 8 years. See “Class C Shares” in the “Choosing a Share Class” section of the prospectus for more information. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

Years	A	C	R	R6	INST	S
1	\$ 700	\$ 309	\$ 159	\$ 99	\$ 97	\$ 108
3	963	652	535	315	303	339
5	1,247	1,121	935	550	525	589
10	2,053	2,216	2,057	1,222	1,166	1,305

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

Years	A	C	R	R6	INST	S
1	\$ 700	\$ 209	\$ 159	\$ 99	\$ 97	\$ 108
3	963	652	535	315	303	339
5	1,247	1,121	935	550	525	589
10	2,053	2,216	2,057	1,222	1,166	1,305

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs and may mean higher taxes if you are investing in a taxable account. These costs are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, and can affect the fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 48% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

Main investments. The fund invests in equities (common and preferred), bonds, structured notes, money market instruments, exchange-traded funds (ETFs), and cash. The fund may invest up to 15% of net assets in equity-linked notes (ELNs), which are structured notes that offer returns linked to the performance or value of a single equity security, a basket of equity securities, or an equity index. There are generally no limits on asset class exposures, provided that risk parameters set by portfolio management are met. The fund may also invest in alternative asset classes (including real estate, REITs, infrastructure, convertibles, commodities and currencies). The fund may achieve exposure to commodities by investing in commodities-linked derivatives. In addition, the fund may invest in ETFs, other registered investment companies or exchange-traded notes (ETNs) to gain exposure to certain asset classes, including commodities. The fund’s allocation to different global markets and to different investment instruments will

vary depending on the overall economic cycle and assessment by portfolio management. The fund may also invest in asset backed securities, short-term securities and cash equivalents.

The fund can invest in securities of any size, investment style category, maturity, duration or credit quality (including junk bonds, which are those rated below the fourth highest credit rating category (that is, grade BB/Ba and below)), and from any country (including emerging markets). Under normal conditions, the fund will have investment exposure to at least three countries and combined direct and indirect exposure to foreign securities, foreign currencies and other foreign investments (measured on a gross basis) equal to at least 40% of the fund’s net assets. For purposes of the foregoing policy, an investment is considered to be an investment in a foreign security or foreign investment if the issuer is organized or located outside the US or is doing a substantial amount of business outside of the US. An issuer that derives at least 50% of its revenue from business outside the US or has at least 50% of its assets outside the US will be considered to be doing a substantial amount of business outside the US.

The fund may have exposure to gold in an amount up to 10% of the fund’s total assets. The fund may gain exposure to gold by investing in a wholly-owned subsidiary formed under the laws of the Cayman Islands (the “Subsidiary”), which shares the same portfolio management team as the fund and invests mainly in gold ETFs that do not operate as commodity pools, and fixed income instruments. Exposure to gold is intended to diversify the fund’s portfolio in order to reduce volatility and provide downside protection. Selection of the Subsidiary’s investments in gold ETFs involves consideration of various factors, including tracking error, liquidity, issuer, size and risk/return, as applicable.

Management process. Portfolio management constructs the fund’s portfolio using a combination of top-down macro views and bottom-up research along with risk management strategies. Based on the top-down macro views, the portfolio management team outlines a strategic allocation among asset classes for the portfolio which is a reflection of the team’s broad market view. The portfolio management team further takes into consideration news flows, market sentiment and technical factors and then decides on a targeted level of risk. Idea generation, allocation by regions and sectors as well as position sizing are important features of the strategic allocation process during which exposures to different asset classes are determined. Selection of investments is then made using bottom-up fundamental analysis. Portfolio management may consider environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors, that it believes to be financially material, in its fundamental analysis. In evaluating ESG issues, portfolio management refers to internal securities specific ESG ratings, internal and external ESG research and other

factors. The portfolio management team evaluates the strategic allocations and fund investments on an ongoing basis from a risk/return perspective.

Currencies are considered an asset class in their own right by portfolio management and form an integral part of the strategic allocation and the investment selection process. Currencies are actively managed and portfolio management attempts to hedge against undesired currency risk. Portfolio management views currency as an important additional source of alpha-generation. Active currency positions may be taken across developed and emerging market currencies to exploit under- and/or over-valued currencies and to benefit from currency fluctuations. Portfolio management also views currency management as a beneficial source of risk diversification. Completely or partially applied currency hedges may also impact overall fund performance.

Derivatives. The fund may invest in derivatives, which are financial instruments whose performance is derived, at least in part, from the performance of an underlying asset, security or index. In particular, portfolio management takes active currency positions using derivatives such as forward currency contracts, futures contracts (including equity index futures) or options contracts. Portfolio management may also use forward currency contracts to hedge the fund's exposure to changes in foreign currency exchange rates on its foreign currency denominated portfolio holdings or to facilitate transactions in foreign currency denominated securities.

In addition, portfolio management may use futures or options contracts as a substitute for direct investment in a particular asset class, for duration management, for hedging purposes or to keep cash on hand to meet shareholder redemptions. The fund may write covered call options on its portfolio securities to seek to enhance the income generated by the fund's portfolio. Commodities-linked derivatives may also be used to achieve exposure to commodities (excluding gold).

The fund may also use other types of derivatives (i) for hedging purposes; (ii) for risk management; (iii) for non-hedging purposes to seek to enhance potential gains; or (iv) as a substitute for direct investment in a particular asset class or to keep cash on hand to meet shareholder redemptions.

Securities lending. The fund may lend securities (up to one-third of total assets) to approved institutions, such as registered broker-dealers, pooled investment vehicles, banks and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the fund receives liquid collateral in an amount that is based on the type and value of the securities being lent, with riskier securities generally requiring higher levels of collateral.

MAIN RISKS

There are several risk factors that could hurt the fund's performance, cause you to lose money or cause the fund's performance to trail that of other investments. The fund may not achieve its investment objective, and is not intended to be a complete investment program. An investment in the fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency.

Stock market risk. When stock prices fall, you should expect the value of your investment to fall as well. Stock prices can be hurt by poor management on the part of the stock's issuer, shrinking product demand and other business risks. These may affect single companies as well as groups of companies. The market as a whole may not favor the types of investments the fund makes, which could adversely affect a stock's price, regardless of how well the company performs, or the fund's ability to sell a stock at an attractive price. There is a chance that stock prices overall will decline because stock markets tend to move in cycles, with periods of rising and falling prices. Events in the US and global financial markets, including actions taken by the US Federal Reserve or foreign central banks to stimulate or stabilize economic growth, may at times result in unusually high market volatility which could negatively affect performance. High market volatility may also result from significant shifts in momentum of one or more specific stocks due to unusual increases or decreases in trading activity. Momentum can change quickly, and securities subject to shifts in momentum may be more volatile than the market as a whole and returns on such securities may drop precipitously. To the extent that the fund invests in a particular geographic region, capitalization or sector, the fund's performance may be affected by the general performance of that region, capitalization or sector.

Market disruption risk. Economies and financial markets throughout the world have become increasingly interconnected, which has increased the likelihood that events or conditions in one country or region will adversely impact markets or issuers in other countries or regions. This includes reliance on global supply chains that are susceptible to disruptions resulting from, among other things, war and other armed conflicts, extreme weather events, and natural disasters. Such supply chain disruptions can lead to, and have led to, economic and market disruptions that have far-reaching effects on financial markets worldwide. The value of the fund's investments may be negatively affected by adverse changes in overall economic or market conditions, such as the level of economic activity and productivity, unemployment and labor force participation rates, inflation or deflation (and expectations for inflation or deflation), interest rates, demand and supply for particular products or resources including labor, and debt levels and credit ratings, among other factors. Such adverse conditions may contribute to an overall economic contraction across entire economies or markets, which may negatively

impact the profitability of issuers operating in those economies or markets. In addition, geopolitical and other globally interconnected occurrences, including war, terrorism, economic or financial crises, uncertainty or contagion, trade disputes, government debt crises (including defaults or downgrades) or uncertainty about government debt payments, government shutdowns, public health crises, natural disasters, supply chain disruptions, climate change and related events or conditions have led, and in the future may lead, to disruptions in the US and world economies and markets, which may increase financial market volatility and have significant adverse direct or indirect effects on the fund and its investments. Adverse market conditions or disruptions could cause the fund to lose money, experience significant redemptions, and encounter operational difficulties. Although multiple asset classes may be affected by adverse market conditions or a particular market disruption, the duration and effects may not be the same for all types of assets.

Current military and other armed conflicts in various geographic regions, including those in Europe and the Middle East, can lead to, and have led to, economic and market disruptions, which may not be limited to the geographic region in which the conflict is occurring. Such conflicts can also result, and have resulted in some cases, in sanctions being levied by the United States, the European Union and/or other countries against countries or other actors involved in the conflict. In addition, such conflicts and related sanctions can adversely affect regional and global energy, commodities, financial and other markets and thus could affect the value of the fund's investments. The extent and duration of any military conflict, related sanctions and resulting economic and market disruptions are impossible to predict, but could be substantial.

Other market disruption events include pandemic spread of viruses, such as the novel coronavirus known as COVID-19, which have caused significant uncertainty, market volatility, decreased economic and other activity, increased government activity, including economic stimulus measures, and supply chain disruptions. While COVID-19 is no longer considered to be a public health emergency, the fund and its investments may be adversely affected by lingering effects of this virus or future pandemic spread of viruses.

In addition, markets are becoming increasingly susceptible to disruption events resulting from the use of new and emerging technologies to engage in cyber-attacks or to take over the websites and/or social media accounts of companies, governmental entities or public officials, or to otherwise pose as or impersonate such, which then may be used to disseminate false or misleading information that can cause volatility in financial markets or for the stock of a particular company, group of companies, industry or other class of assets.

Adverse market conditions or particular market disruptions, such as those discussed above, may magnify the impact of each of the other risks described in this "MAIN RISKS" section and may increase volatility in one or more markets in which the fund invests leading to the potential for greater losses for the fund.

Foreign investment risk. The fund faces the risks inherent in foreign investing. Adverse political, economic or social developments, as well as US and foreign government actions such as the imposition of tariffs, economic and trade sanctions or embargoes, could undermine the value of the fund's foreign investments, prevent the fund from realizing the full value of its foreign investments or prevent the fund from selling foreign securities it holds.

Financial reporting standards for companies based in foreign markets differ from those in the US. Additionally, foreign securities markets generally are smaller and less liquid than US markets. To the extent that the fund invests in non-US dollar denominated foreign securities, changes in currency exchange rates may affect the US dollar value of foreign securities or the income or gain received on these securities. In addition, because non-US markets may be open on days when the fund does not price its shares, the value of the foreign securities in the fund's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell the fund's shares.

Emerging markets risk. Foreign investment risks are greater in emerging markets than in developed markets. Investments in emerging markets are often considered speculative.

Currency risk. Changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of the fund's investments and the fund's share price. The value of currencies are influenced by a variety of factors, that include: interest rates, national debt levels and trade deficits, changes in balances of payments and trade, domestic and foreign interest and inflation rates, global or regional political, economic or financial events, monetary policies of governments, actual or potential government intervention, global energy prices, political instability and government monetary policies and the buying or selling of currency by a country's government. Investments in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the US dollar or, in the case of hedged positions, that the US dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates can be volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably, thereby impacting the value of the fund's investments.

Regional focus risk. Focusing investments in a single country or few countries, or regions, involves increased currency, political, regulatory and other risks. Market swings in such a targeted country, countries or regions are likely to have a greater effect on fund performance than they would in a more geographically diversified fund.

ETF risk. Because ETFs trade on a securities exchange, their shares may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value. An ETF is subject to the risks of the assets in which it invests as well as those of the investment strategy it follows. The fund may incur brokerage costs when it buys and sells shares of an ETF and also bears its proportionate share of the ETF's fees and expenses, which are passed through to ETF shareholders.

ETN risk. Because ETNs are senior, unsecured, unsubordinated debt securities of an issuer (typically a bank or bank holding company), ETNs are subject to the credit risk of the issuer and may lose value due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating. The returns of an ETN are linked to the performance of an underlying instrument (typically an index), minus applicable fees. ETNs typically do not make periodic interest payments and principal typically is not protected. The value of an ETN may fluctuate based on factors such as time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in the underlying assets, changes in the applicable interest rates, and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the underlying assets. The fund bears its proportionate share of any fees and expenses borne by the ETN. Because ETNs trade on a securities exchange, their shares may trade at a premium or discount to their net asset value.

ELN risk. ELNs are investments that have their principal and/or interest based on the performance or value of a single equity security, a basket of equity securities, or an equity index. An investment in an ELN has the risks inherent in the underlying equity security or securities, including market risk, while also exposing the fund to risks applicable to debt instruments, such as credit risk, interest rate risk and counterparty risk. Because of the structure and terms of ELNs, the fund may not benefit fully from an increase in value of the underlying equity securities or index and the price of an ELN and the underlying instruments may be imperfectly correlated. The fund could lose its entire principal investment in the ELN. ELNs are also subject to liquidity risk and pricing risk because the secondary market for ELNs may be limited, which may cause the value of the ELN to decline and can make the ELN difficult to price, buy or sell.

Asset allocation risk. Portfolio management may favor one or more types of investments or assets that underperform other investments, assets, or securities markets as a whole. Anytime portfolio management buys or sells securities in order to adjust the fund's asset allocation this will increase portfolio turnover and generate transaction costs.

Focus risk. To the extent that the fund focuses its investments in particular industries, asset classes or sectors of the economy, any market price movements, regulatory or technological changes, or economic conditions affecting companies in those industries, asset classes or sectors may have a significant impact on the fund's performance.

The fund may become more focused in particular industries, asset classes or sectors of the economy as a result of changes in the valuation of the fund's investments or fluctuations in the fund's assets, and the fund is not required to reduce such exposures under these circumstances.

Derivatives risk. Derivatives involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional investments. Risks associated with derivatives may include the risk that the derivative is not well correlated with the underlying asset, security or index to which it relates; the risk that derivatives may result in losses or missed opportunities; the risk that the fund will be unable to sell the derivative because of an illiquid secondary market; the risk that a counterparty is unwilling or unable to meet its obligation, which risk may be heightened in derivative transactions entered into "over-the-counter" (i.e., not on an exchange or contract market); and the risk that the derivative transaction could expose the fund to the effects of leverage, which could increase the fund's exposure to the market and magnify potential losses.

Derivatives risk – Options risk. An option is a particular type of derivative instrument that gives the option holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) an underlying security at a specified price on or before a specified date. Specifically, the fund intends to write covered call options and, during the option's life, will forgo any profit resulting from an increase in the market value of the underlying security covering the call option above the sum of the premium and the strike price of the call, but will retain the risk of loss if the underlying security declines in value.

Credit risk. The fund's performance could be hurt if an issuer of a debt security suffers an adverse change in financial condition that results in the issuer not making timely payments of interest or principal, a security downgrade or an inability to meet a financial obligation. Credit risk is greater for lower-rated securities.

Because the issuers of high-yield debt securities, or junk bonds (debt securities rated below the fourth highest credit rating category), may be in uncertain financial health, the prices of their debt securities can be more vulnerable to bad economic news, or even the expectation of bad news, than investment-grade debt securities. Credit risk for high-yield securities is greater than for higher-rated securities.

Interest rate risk. When interest rates rise, prices of debt securities generally decline. The longer the duration of the fund's debt securities, the more sensitive the securities will be to interest rate changes. (As a general rule, a 1% rise in interest rates means a 1% fall in value for every year of duration.) Interest rates can change in response to the supply and demand for credit, government and/or central bank monetary policy and action, inflation rates, and other factors. Changing interest rates may have

unpredictable effects on markets, may result in heightened market volatility and potential illiquidity and may detract from fund performance to the extent the fund is exposed to such interest rates and/or volatility.

Prepayment and extension risk. When interest rates fall, issuers of high interest debt obligations may pay off the debts earlier than expected (prepayment risk), and the fund may have to reinvest the proceeds at lower yields. When interest rates rise, issuers of lower interest debt obligations may pay off the debts later than expected (extension risk), thus keeping the fund's assets tied up in lower interest debt obligations. Ultimately, any unexpected behavior in interest rates could increase the volatility of the fund's share price and yield and could hurt fund performance. Prepayments could also create capital gains tax liability in some instances.

High yield debt securities risk. High yield debt securities, or junk bonds, are generally regarded as speculative with respect to the issuer's continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. High yield debt securities' total return and yield may generally be expected to fluctuate more than the total return and yield of investment-grade debt securities. A real or perceived economic downturn or an increase in market interest rates could cause a decline in the value of high yield debt securities, result in increased redemptions and/or result in increased portfolio turnover, which could result in a decline in net asset value of the fund, reduce liquidity for certain investments and/or increase costs. High yield debt securities are often thinly traded and can be more difficult to sell and value accurately than investment-grade debt securities as there may be no established secondary market. Investments in high yield debt securities could increase liquidity risk for the fund. In addition, the market for high yield debt securities can experience sudden and sharp volatility which is generally associated more with investments in stocks.

Liquidity risk. In certain situations, it may be difficult or impossible to sell an investment and/or the fund may sell certain investments at a price or time that is not advantageous in order to meet redemption requests or other cash needs. Unusual market conditions, such as an unusually high volume of redemptions or other similar conditions could increase liquidity risk for the fund.

Pricing risk. If market conditions make it difficult to value some investments, the fund may value these investments using more subjective methods, such as fair value pricing. In such cases, the value determined for an investment could be different from the value realized upon such investment's sale. As a result, you could pay more than the market value when buying fund shares or receive less than the market value when selling fund shares.

Security selection risk. The securities in the fund's portfolio may decline in value. Portfolio management could be wrong in its analysis of industries, companies, economic trends, ESG factors, the relative attractiveness of different securities or other matters.

Securities lending risk. Securities lending involves the risk that the fund may lose money because the borrower of the loaned securities fails to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. A delay in the recovery of loaned securities could interfere with the fund's ability to vote proxies or settle transactions. Delayed settlement may limit the ability of the fund to reinvest the proceeds of a sale of securities or prevent the fund from selling securities at times and prices it considers desirable. The fund could also lose money in the event of a decline in the value of the collateral provided for the loaned securities, or a decline in the value of any investments made with cash collateral or even a loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower of the securities fail financially while holding the securities.

Counterparty risk. A financial institution or other counterparty with whom the fund does business, or that underwrites, distributes or guarantees any investments or contracts that the fund owns or is otherwise exposed to, may decline in financial health and become unable to honor its commitments. This could cause losses for the fund or could delay the return or delivery of collateral or other assets to the fund.

Infrastructure-related companies risk. The fund invests in the securities of infrastructure-related companies, and will therefore be susceptible to adverse economic, business, regulatory or other occurrences affecting infrastructure-related companies. Infrastructure-related companies can be negatively affected by various factors, including general or local economic conditions and political developments, general changes in market sentiment towards infrastructure assets, high interest costs in connection with capital construction and improvement programs, difficulty in raising capital, costs associated with compliance with changes in regulations, regulation or intervention by various government authorities, including government regulation of rates, inexperience with and potential losses resulting from the deregulation of a particular industry or sector, changes in tax laws, environmental problems, costs or disruptions caused by extreme weather or other natural disasters, the effects of energy conservation policies, commodities markets disruptions (e.g., significant changes over short time periods in the price of oil), technological changes, surplus capacity, casualty losses, threat of terrorist attacks and changes in interest rates. Rising interest rates could lead to higher financing costs and reduced earnings for infrastructure-related companies. Infrastructure-related companies may be focused in the energy, industrials and utilities sectors. At times, the performance of securities in these sectors may lag the performance of other sectors or the broader market as a whole. A downturn in these sectors could have an adverse impact on the fund. A company is considered to be an infrastructure-related company if at least 50% of its non-cash assets are infrastructure assets or 50% of

its gross income or net profits are derived, directly or indirectly, from the ownership, management, construction, operation, utilization or financing of infrastructure assets.

Real estate securities risk. The value of real estate securities in general, and REITs in particular, are subject to the same risks as direct investments in real estate and will depend on the value of the underlying properties or the underlying loans or interest. The value of these securities will rise and fall in response to many factors, including economic conditions, the demand for rental property and changes in interest rates. In particular, the value of these securities may decline when interest rates rise and will also be affected by the real estate market and by the management of the underlying properties. During periods of rising interest rates, real estate securities may lose appeal for investors who may be able to obtain higher yields from other income-producing investments. Rising interest rates may also mean that financing for property purchases and improvements is more costly and difficult to obtain. Further, real estate companies may be negatively impacted by liabilities or losses due to environmental problems, extreme weather or natural disasters. In addition, real estate values have been subject to substantial fluctuations and declines on a local, regional and national basis in the past and may continue to be in the future. Highly leveraged real estate companies are particularly vulnerable to the effects of rising interest rates and/or an economic downturn. REITs may be more volatile and/or more illiquid than other types of equity securities.

Gold-related investments risk. Prices of gold or gold-related investments may move up and down rapidly, and have historically offered lower long-term performance than the stock market as a whole. Historically, gold markets have experienced extended periods of flat or declining prices, as well as sharp fluctuations. Gold can be influenced by a variety of economic, financial and political factors, especially inflation: when inflation is low or expected to fall, prices tend to be weak.

Subsidiary risk. The fund may invest in the Subsidiary, which is not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and therefore is not subject to all of the investor protections of the Investment Company Act of 1940. A change in the US or the Cayman Islands laws or regulations, under which the fund and the Subsidiary, respectively, are organized, that impacts the Subsidiary or how the fund invests in the Subsidiary, such as a change in tax law, could adversely affect the fund. By investing in the Subsidiary, the fund is exposed to the risks associated with the Subsidiary's investments, which generally include the risks of investing in gold-related investments.

Tax risk. Income and gains from commodities and certain commodity-linked derivatives generally do not constitute "qualifying income" to the fund for purposes of qualification as a "regulated investment company" for federal income tax purposes. The Internal Revenue Service issued

regulations under which the fund expects its income attributable to its investment in the Subsidiary to be treated as qualifying income. The Internal Revenue Service, however, may assert that the fund's income from the Subsidiary is not qualifying income. In addition, income from gold-related or other investments in which the fund invests directly or indirectly may not constitute qualifying income. If the fund's nonqualifying income exceeds 10% of the fund's gross income, the fund may fail to qualify as a regulated investment company and be subject to a tax at the fund level. If the fund fails to qualify as a regulated investment company, all of the fund's taxable income would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates and all distributions from earnings and profits would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Investing in gold indirectly through the Subsidiary may cause the fund to recognize more ordinary income than would be the case if the fund invested directly in the investments held by the Subsidiary.

Operational and technology risk. Cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures that affect the fund's service providers or counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund, or other market participants may adversely affect the fund and its shareholders, including by causing losses for the fund or impairing fund operations. For example, the fund's or its service providers' assets or sensitive or confidential information may be misappropriated, data may be corrupted and operations may be disrupted (e.g., cyber-attacks, operational failures or broader disruptions may cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential fund information, interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the ability to calculate the fund's net asset value and impede trading). Market events and disruptions also may trigger a volume of transactions that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes, impacting the ability to conduct the fund's operations.

While the fund and its service providers may establish business continuity and other plans and processes that seek to address the possibility of and fallout from cyber-attacks, disruptions or failures, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, including that they do not apply to third parties, such as fund counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund or other market participants, as well as the possibility that certain risks have not been identified or that unknown threats may emerge in the future and there is no assurance that such plans and processes will be effective. Among other situations, disruptions (for example, pandemics or health crises) that cause prolonged periods of remote work or significant employee absences at the fund's service providers could impact the ability to conduct the fund's operations. In addition, the fund cannot directly control any cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by its service providers, fund counterparties, issuers of securities held by the fund or other market participants.

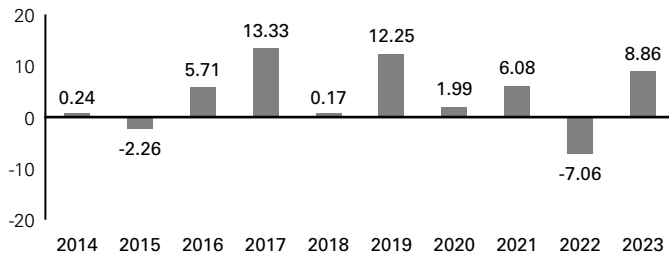
PAST PERFORMANCE

How a fund's returns vary from year to year can give an idea of its risk; so can comparing fund performance to overall market performance (as measured by an appropriate market index). Past performance may not indicate future results. All performance figures below assume that dividends and distributions were reinvested. For more recent performance figures, go to dws.com (the Web site does not form a part of this prospectus) or call the telephone number included in this prospectus.

Prior to May 8, 2017, the fund had a different management team and operated with a different investment strategy. Performance would have been different if the fund's current investment strategy had been in effect.

CALENDAR YEAR TOTAL RETURNS (%) (Class A)

These year-by-year returns do not include sales charges, if any, and would be lower if they did. Returns for other classes were different and are not shown here.



	Returns	Period ending
Best Quarter	7.24%	March 31, 2017
Worst Quarter	-10.19%	March 31, 2020

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS

(For periods ended 12/31/2023 expressed as a %)

After-tax returns (which are shown only for Class A and would be different for other classes) reflect the historical highest individual federal income tax rates, but do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

	Class Inception	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class A before tax	2/28/2001	2.60	2.98	3.14
After tax on distributions		1.73	2.20	2.51
After tax on distributions and sale of fund shares		1.76	2.06	2.23
Class C before tax	2/28/2001	8.14	3.42	2.97
Class R before tax	7/1/2003	8.61	3.95	3.49
INST Class before tax	5/15/1995	9.16	4.49	3.99
Class S before tax	2/28/2005	9.16	4.47	3.97
ICE Bank of America US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)		5.01	1.88	1.25

	Class Inception	1 Year	Since Inception
Class R6 before tax	7/1/2019	9.15	3.48
ICE Bank of America US 3-Month Treasury Bill Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)		5.01	1.81

MANAGEMENT

Investment Advisor

DWS Investment Management Americas, Inc.

Subadvisor

DWS International GmbH

Portfolio Manager(s)

Henning Potstada, Global Head of Multi Asset & Solutions. Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2017.

Christoph-Arend Schmidt, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager and Team Lead Multi Asset & Solutions. Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2017.

Stefan Flasdick, Portfolio Manager Multi Asset & Solutions. Portfolio Manager of the fund. Began managing the fund in 2017.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

MINIMUM INITIAL INVESTMENT (\$)

	Non-IRA	IRAs	UGMAs/ UTMAs	Automatic Investment Plans
A, C	1,000	500	1,000	500
R	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
R6	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
INST	1,000,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
S	2,500	1,000	1,000	1,000

For participants in all group retirement plans, and in certain fee-based and wrap programs approved by the Advisor, there is no minimum initial investment and no minimum additional investment for Class A, C and S shares. For Section 529 college savings plans, there is no minimum initial investment and no minimum additional investment for Class S shares and Class R6 shares. The minimum initial investment for Class S shares may be waived for eligible intermediaries that have agreements with DDI to offer Class S shares in their brokerage platforms when such Class S shares are held in omnibus accounts on such brokerage platforms. In certain instances, the minimum initial investment may be waived for Institutional Class shares. For more information regarding available Institutional Class investment minimum waivers, see "Institutional Class Shares – Investment Minimum" in the "Choosing a Share Class" section of the prospectus. There is no minimum additional investment for Institutional Class, Class R and Class R6 shares. The minimum additional investment in all other instances is \$50.

TO PLACE ORDERS

Mail	All Requests	DWS PO Box 219151 Kansas City, MO 64121-9151
Expedited Mail		DWS 430 West 7th Street Suite 219151 Kansas City, MO 64105-1407
Web Site		dws.com
Telephone		(800) 728-3337, M – F 8 a.m. – 7 p.m. ET
Hearing Impaired		For hearing impaired assistance, please call us using a relay service

The fund is generally open on days when the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading. If you invest with the fund directly through the transfer agent, you can open a new fund account (Class S shares only) and make an initial investment on the Internet at dws.com, by using the mobile app or by mail. You can make additional investments or sell shares of the fund on any business day by visiting the fund's Web site, by using the mobile app, by mail, or by telephone; however you may have to elect certain privileges on your initial account application. The ability to open new fund accounts and to transact online or using the mobile app varies depending on share class and account type. If you are working with a financial representative, contact your financial representative for assistance with buying or selling fund shares. A financial representative separately may impose its own policies and procedures for buying and selling fund shares.

Class R shares are generally available only to certain retirement plans, which may have their own policies or instructions for buying and selling fund shares. Class R6 shares are generally available only to certain qualifying plans and programs, which may have their own policies or instructions for buying and selling fund shares. Institutional Class shares are generally available only to qualified institutions. Class S shares are available through certain intermediary relationships with financial services firms, or can be purchased by establishing an account directly with the fund's transfer agent.

TAX INFORMATION

The fund's distributions are generally taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, except when your investment is in an IRA, 401(k), or other tax-advantaged investment plan. Any withdrawals you make from such tax-advantaged investment plans, however, may be taxable to you.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase shares of the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the fund, the Advisor, and/or the Advisor's affiliates may pay the intermediary for the sale of fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's Web site for more information.